



CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS—
GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WRIGHT'S TRADING POST
NAVAJO BUGS, BLANKETS, MEXICAN DRAWNWORK
LACES, JEWELRY, GEMS AND CURIOS.
OPEN EVENINGS. Corner 3rd and Gold.

late, conditions in general are improving and the district is quiet. He adds that the bitter feeling against Americans, which was noticeable last spring, apparently has disappeared, and that 175 or 200 Americans now are in the district.

In that connection, however, the state department announced that it does not advise Americans to return to Mexico and those who do so go there on their own responsibility.

The Carranza agency here announced receipt of the following message from General Carranza's secretary at Vera Cruz:

"General Villarreal at Monterrey informs us that he recently had a conference at Saltillo with General Alvarado, the Gobernador of the state of San Luis Potosi, who informed him that Eulalio Gutierrez had sent him to inform Villarreal that he demanded from Villa that he eliminate himself from political activity, but that Villa had not complied and that Gutierrez was dismissed to himself and his troops once again under the banner of the first chief and the plan of Guadalupe."

CANADA REPORTS NO FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ

Washington, Dec. 26.—Canadians' dispatches to the state department from Vera Cruz today made no reference to fighting there yesterday between Carranza and Villa troops and the other sources of information on Mexican affairs were without advice.

'WE WANT ALSACE'
WAR CRY OF
FRENCH

Right End of Long Battle Line Express Sentiment Held Responsible for Driving France Into War.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Geneva, Nov. 30.—"We want Alsace" is the war cry of the French troops along the right of the long battle line. They are eager to advance and during the last few days between Verdun and Belfort there have been serious encounters.

Sometimes the battles are fought in snow storms. At Seppois in Alsace the soldiers simply fired in the direction of the noise, not being able to see a "hundred yards on account" of the storm.

The regiments on both sides which have been supplied with supplies for the winter, are marking good use of them. The French Chasseurs Alpine use them with great facility, having climbed in peace times the Swiss and French Alps, mounting several times to the summit of Mount Blanc in whole regiments. Recently at Bressel in Alsace a company of French troops swept through a forest on skis and cut off the retreat of a company of German scouts whom they made prisoners.

The French have been bombarding Serrigols, Bressel and Larysten on the

sides for the last two days with their famous 75 guns. A large number of German landwasser soldiers and civilians are at work at Waldighofen constructing a double railway from Leopoldshohe and St. Louis. The French artillery with its base at Belfort has now moved up to within five miles of Altkirch. French infantry and artillery now command the heights above Guebwiller which will soon become untenable by the German garrison.

The Swiss paper Journal de Jura reports from Belfort that a "large number" of heavy crevass guns have recently arrived at Verdun, making the fortress more secure from attacks. The French army descending from the Schneidt on Stossweg and Mansier captured Gebweinheit near Cernay, where 3,000 Germans are holding the place. This manoeuvre and success open a direct communication with Belfort instead of passing by the Malbou d'Alse. In these engagements several thousand soldiers on both sides have been killed and wounded. The fighting, though on a small scale, has been terrible. All these troops are being held in check from Verdun to Belfort, awaiting orders from General Joffre.

The story of how a German strayed and met death, as told by a French officer is published by the

When Von Kluck's army was near Paris, a large number of artillery pieces were collected in the north of the capital to resist the attack. Early one morning the French colonel in command was shaving, when the sentry entered his room saying an officer who had forgotten the password had pushed him aside and entered the artillery park. The "officer" declared he would return soon and said not to disturb the commandant. After dismissing the sentry, the colonel, who had already his suspicions, hastily finished his toilet and walked out to the grounds where there were about a hundred guns of all calibres. There he met the stranger and asked him his regiment.

"You see by my uniform (which was new), I belong to the military staff and I am well attached to the headquarters at Paris," he replied.

"Well, let me count the pieces," the Frenchman said.

"Un, deux, trois—" the spy started.

"No, no," said the French colonel.

"Let us say it first, second, third."

The French officer had a purpose.

It is a well known fact that sometimes a German, however well educated, has difficulty in pronouncing in French the words "vingt-neuvième" (twenty-ninth) without revealing his nationality. The two's with the 't' between them prove a stumbling block. When the staff captain pronounced the words in colonel drew his revolver and ordered the sentry to arrest him.

"Send these things home to my parents," said the spy to the colonel.

"I will," said the latter. "Good bye," both said. A few hours later the German was shot.

They began with high spirits and large hopes, based on the co-operation of fresh German troops, which had not as yet fought in Russia; reliance was placed also on a simultaneous attack on a large scale by the German army before Warsaw. At the present time there is fighting going on in the Haute, near Bolimow; in the valley of the Pilica; on the banks of the Nida; along the rivers Dunajec in Galicia and in the foothills of the Carpathians. There is no cohesion other than that resulting from isolated episodes. Although large forces are engaged on both sides, there is no fundamental unity to the strategy of the enemy. Even the daily struggles about Sochaczew show that the German perseverance is the hope of breaking through the Russian right, but these attacks are far less fierce than they were when the Austrians were in full swing. In this fighting the Germans used the bayonet to a much greater extent than in their previous operations.

The fighting on the Baura showed a very great degree and almost unbelievable endurance on the part of the Russian troops. This leads to the belief that having held these positions for so long on the swampy banks of the Baura, the Russian forces can now spring at the enemy and overwhelm him.

The regiments on both sides which have been supplied with supplies for the winter, are marking good use of them. The French Chasseurs Alpine use them with great facility, having climbed in peace times the Swiss and French Alps, mounting several times to the summit of Mount Blanc in whole regiments. Recently at Bressel in Alsace a company of French troops swept through a forest on skis and cut off the retreat of a company of German scouts whom they made prisoners.

The French have been bombarding Serrigols, Bressel and Larysten on the

best they can without supplies, but immediate assistance is necessary if the lives of patients are to be saved in many of the hospitals. It is impossible to give typhoid patients proper treatment because of lack of help and lack of supplies. Special nurses cannot be provided for fever patients. They are not available. Often one nurse will care for scores of patients both day and night. She must sleep occasionally. She has no time to bathe the fever sufferers, even if she had the necessary equipment. It is not uncommon for fever patients to wander about at night in their delirium. What chance have they to recover under such conditions?

"Dr. Haden Guest has established a number of Anglo-French hospitals.

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-

of-war followed.

Some First Hand Glimpses of the War from English and French Correspondents and Journals, Showing Many Phases of Great Struggle.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Dec. 26.—The throwing of 200,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there.

One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-